OKSMAN, Ya.B.; BABAYEV, A.; BOGUSH, G.; DOLINA, Ye.; KOVYNEV, B.; MIRNYY, G.; RUBEO, Stelio(Italiya); SING, Ramkhandr (Indiya); SOMOV, Yu.; KHARSH, D'yerd'(Vengriya); YUR'YEV, N.; YANEV, Kirill (Bolgariya); LAPIDUS, M.A., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Foreign visitors on Soviet agriculture; impressions of participants in the Sixth World Festival of Youth and Students] Zarubezhnye gosti o sel'skom khoziaistve SSSR; vpechatleniia uchastnikov VI Vsemirnogo festivalia molodezhi i studentov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 239 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Agriculture)

Yur'yev, N

YUR'YEV, N.

"Atoms bring life" by I. Korabel'nikov. Reviewed by N. IUr'ev.
Tekh.mol. 26 no.2:27 '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Atomic medicine)
(Korabel'nikov, I.)

SOV/29-59-4-11/26

12(0)

AUTHOR: Yur'yev, N., Engineer

TITLE: "Chayka"

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 4, pp 14 - 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the author reports on the new car model "Chayka" (GAZ-13) which replaced an earlier model of the so-called utility cars, the "ZIM" (GAZ-12). The dimensions of the "Chayka" are as follows: length 5600 mm, width 2000 mm, height without load 1620 mm, wheel base 3250 mm, wheel track 1530 - 1540 mm, ground clearance 180 - 200 mm, dead load 1850 kg. The 90° eight-cylinder Vee-engine is mounted in the front fork of the x-frame. The degree of compression in the cylinders was increased from 7 - 7.5 (previous model) to 8.5. Due to this fact the engine develops 195 HP, the cubic capacity being 5.5 liters. Top speed - 160 km/h. In case of a constant speed between 50-60 km/h the fuel consumption of the rather economical engine is 15 l for 100 km (test consumption). The fuel tank is provided for 80 liters, that is an action radius of more than 500 km. The automatic

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power transmission mainly consists of a water-cooled hydraulic torque transformer, the gear box with automatic gear shift, and the push-button control. The front wheels are suspended independently of each other by means of a transverse guiding link. Shock absorption is provided by hydraulic shock absorbers. The automatic power transmission, the power-steering, and power-brakes makes driving easy and agreeable. The maintenance of the car is facilitated by central lubrication, similar to that of the "Volga". The dimensions of the tubeless tires (8.20-15) allow a relatively low pressure (1.7 kg/cm^2) which provides a smooth gliding of the car. The steel body is rather spacious and seats seven peoples. The flexible seats are upholstered with foam rubber. A large baggage room is in the rear of the car, and a small glove box in the dashboard. There are mirrors, sun screens, 2 lighters, and 2 ashtrays. The windows are opened and closed electrically. The car is also equipped with an air conditioner, wind screen defroster, and swivel windows. All windows are of splinter-proof glass. Besides head lamps, an automatic blinker system etc, the car has fog lamps, and an automatic reversing light. Road

tests have shown that the comfortable car has a powerful engine and is not at all liable to breakdowns. At the Brussels World Exposition also its styling has met approval. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

YUR'YEV, N. (Krasnodarskiy kray)

Watching over the property of collective farms. Pozh.delo 7 no.6:3-4 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Farm building--Fires and fire prevention)

YUR'YEV, N.

Experience is gained in working. Pozh.delo 7 no.9:13-14 S '61.
(MIRA 14:11)
(Shebekino--Distilling industries--Fires and fire prevention)

YUR'YEV, N.

There is no light without risks. Pozh.delo 8 no.6:16-17 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Chemical industries--Fires and fire prevention)

YUR'YEV, N.

Let the sun's rays flow into the shop. Pozh.delo 8 no.8:11 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Bezhitsa--Machinery industry--Fires and fire prevention)

YUR'YEV, N.

Conquest of the dust. Pozh. delo 8 no.10:8-9 O '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Saratov—Flour mills—Fires and fire prevention)

KUZNETSOVA, L.G., inzh.; YUR'YEV, N.M., inzh.

Basic indices of the efficiency of new equipment. Vest.mashinostr. 43 no.3:79-82 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Industrial equipment)

YUR'EV, N. M.

Technical industrial-financial plan for a machine-building plant Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1952. 309 p. (53-20736)

HD9705.R92 I8

1. Machinery - Trade and manufacture - Russia

YUR'YEV, N.M.; VOSKRESENSKIY, B.V., inzhener, retsenzent; FEDOT'YEV, V.P., inzhener, retsenzent; BOGINSKIY, M.N., inzhener, redaktor; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Work organization of a machine shop in a machine building plant] Planirovanie mekhanicheskogo tsekha mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda pri massovom i krupnoseriinom proizvodstve. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 183 p. (MIRA 8:3)
(Machine shops) (Machinery industry)

YUR'YEV, N. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Bocharov, Grigoriy Grigor'yevich

Uchet proizvodstva i kal'kulyatsiya v mashinostroyenii (Cost Accounting and Calculations in the machine-building industry) 2d ed., rev. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 309 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Shneyvas, P. Kh.

Reviewer: Yur'yev, N.M., Engineer; Editing of material on the economics and organization of production headed by: Saksaganskiy, T.D.; Ed. of Publishing House: Temkin, A.V.; Tech. Ed.: El'kind, V.D.; Corrector: Frolova, V.V.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for accountants, planning personnel, economists, and engineering and technical personnel in the machine-building industry.

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Cost Accounting and Calculations in the machine-(Cont.) 232

COVERAGE: This book is concerned with problems of accounting and production cost calculation in the machine-building industry and it describes up-to-date methods of basic accounting and documentation used in the various branches of the machine-building industry. The examples in the text present hypothetical-illustrative numerical data. There are 12 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 543

Yur'yev, Nikolay Mikhaylovich and Kirillov, Ivan Akimovich

Tekhpromfinplan mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (The Technical, Industrial and Financial Plan for Plants of the Machinery Industry) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 232 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): Satel', E. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Reviewers: Kuznetsov, B. R., Engineer, and Solodovnikov, V. Ya., Economist; Ed. (inside book): Troitskiy, P. A., Economist; Ed. of Publishing House: Salyanskiy, A. A.; Tech. Ed.: Uvarova, A. F.; Managing Ed. of literature on economics and organization of production: Saksaganskiy, T. D.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students in industrial engineering institutes and for economists employed by factories and shops of the machinery industry.

COVERAGE: This textbook presents a detailed review of the preparatory and developmental work leading to the formulation of a technical, industrial, and financial plan for a machinery plant. The author introduces typical calculations which in

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his opinion should facilitate and speed up the formulation of the plan. The textbook was prepared by the Department of Economics and Organization of Machine-building Production of the Moscow Engineering and Economics Institute im. S. Ordzhonikidze and was accepted as a textbook for industrial engineering institutes by the Ministry for Higher Education. There are 8 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The Technical, Industrial and Financial Plan (Cont.) 543

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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10/10/58

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YUR'YEV, N.M.

25(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1313

Metk, Georgiy Yakovlevich, and Nikolay Mikhaylovich Yur'yev

Planirovaniye na mashinostroitel'nom zavode (Planning in a Machine Manufacturing Plant) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 243 p. 11,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: Busyatskaya, L.A., Engineer, and A.R. Sochinskiy, Engineer; Ed.: Boginskiy, M.N., Economist; Ed. of Publishing House: Balyanskiy, A.; Tech. Ed.: Matveyeva, Ye. N.; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Economics and Organization of Production (Mashgiz): Baksaganskiy, T.D.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for technical schools approved by the Scientific Council for Professional and Technical Education of the Main Administration of Labor Reserves.

COVERAGE: The textbook outlines basic concepts of methodology, draws inferences from the technical and economic planning experience of

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Planning in a Machine Manufacturing Plant SOV/1313

machinery manufacturing plants, explains methods of planning basic quantitative and qualitative indices of plant and shop activities, and shows the method of working out basic divisions of a technical, industrial, and financial plan. There are four Soviet references. No personalities are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Planning in a Machine Manufacturing Plant SOV/1313

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (HD9705.R92M4)

JG/ksv
3-19-59

Card 7/7

GANSHTAK, Vladimir Iosipovich; SHESTAKOV, V.M., inzh., retsenzent; YUR'YEV, N.M., inzh., retsenzent; TKACHUN, A.I., red.izd-va; KODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Economic analysis of potentials in a machinery manufacturing enterprise] Ekonomicheskii analiz rezervov na mashinostroitel'nom predpriiatii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 263 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Machinery industry--Accounting)

KASTANAYEV, Kh.G.; YUR'YEV, N.M., inzh., retsenzent; ILINICH, B.K., red.; DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Accounting of the work in the basic production shops and areas of machinery plants] Uchet raboty osnovnykh proizvodstvennykh tsekhov i uchastkov mashinostroitel'nykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 138 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Machinery industry--Accounting)

YUR'YEV, N. O.

Mozok y yoho robota The brain and it's work Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1951. 32 p.

DAFM

YUR'EV, N. P.

Mechanical calculating. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1950. 119 p. (53-22834)

HF5688.I 8

YUR'IEV, N.V.

Control of dust elimination units by means of traps. TSvet.met. 27 no.3:25-35 My-Je '54. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Gintsvetmet.

(Dust--Removal)

SOV/137-58-10-20693

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yur'yev, N.V.

TITLE: The Use of Traps to Monitor the Operation of Gas-cleaning Equipment (Primeneniye lovushek dlya kontrolya raboty pyleulavlivayushchikh ustanovok)

PERIODICAL: Sb. materialov po pyleulavlivaniyu v tsvetn. metallurgii. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957, pp 407-418

ABSTRACT: An examination is made of the employment of traps (T) designed by G.M. Proshkin (with changes introduced by Gintsvetmet) for continuous control of dust losses without the utilization of complex equipment and with minimum loss of time by the service personnel. The T design is presented, and the results of investigation of the T with Pb and Zn dusts (sublimates) are presented. Instructions for T utilization are provided: Point of installation, selection of the size of T-inlet aperture, and making of fiber glass filters. Equations are presented for calculation of dust loss. The T has to be calibrated in each separate case with the object; a) of determining the possibility of using the T for quantitative determination of

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SOV/137-58-10-20693

The Use of Traps to Monitor the Operation of Gas-cleaning Equipment

dust losses or at least for qualitative evaluation of gas-cleaning equipment; and b) for determination of a correction factor for the T. A calibration method for the T is given. The T functions most effectively if the dust sample in the filter is not greater than 0.2-0.25 g for Pb and Zn dusts in the gases of shaft and Waelz furnaces, and 0.05 g for the Pb dusts of the gases of sintering machines. Continuous monitoring each shift by means of T makes it possible to reduce dust losses and improve the quality of dust-removal equipment servicing.

1. Particles (Airborne)--Control 2. Particulate filters--Cleaning 3. Gases--Performance 4. Mathematics

G.G.

Card 2/2

Yur'yev, N.V.

Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science; Machine and Instrument Manufacturing, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 358 p.

S OV/136-59-1-20/24

AUTHOR: Yur'yev, N.V.

TITLE: Dust-Collection From Waelz-Furnace Gases in Unpacked Scrubbers (Ob ulavlivanii pyli iz vel'ts-gazov v beznasadochnykh skrubberakh)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, 32 Nr 1, pp 92-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although good results have been achieved with cloth-filtering of Waelz-furnace gases at the "Elektrotsink" Works such methods were less successful elsewhere and are relatively expensive and difficult. The author describes his tests at the "Elektrotsink" Works in 1957 of an experimental unpacked scrubber 900 mm in diameter and with a useful height of 3.6 mm. Recirculated clarified solution was sprayed downwards concurrently with gas flow. The composition of the dust was 55-60% Zn, 11-15% Pb, 0.3-0.4% Cd, its initial 1.2 micron particle size being appreciably enlarged by coagulation in the mains leading to the scrubber. Spraying intensity (m^3/m^2 hour) varied considerably across the scrubber (Fig 1) and scrubber effectiveness was reduced by the fact that water from the type U-1 nozzles tends to strike

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the walls after a short travel. Fig 2 shows the effect of varying gas residence-time (seconds) in the scrubber, on the cleaning coefficient (η) and on the dust content (q) (g/nm^3) of the exit gas: curve 1 relates to a nozzle diameter of 3 mm, liquid pressure of 3 atm gauge, dirty-gas dust content of 50 g/nm^3, a true spraying intensity at the bottom cross-section of the scrubber of 4.5 m^3/m^2 hour; the corresponding figures for curve 2 are 6, 1.8, 60, 7.5. Better results were obtained with the smaller nozzles. The author concludes that a residence time of 50-60 seconds and spray intensity of 9-10 m^3/m^2 hour would give cleaning equal to that obtained by cloth filter and estimates the dimensions required. He suggests that the scrubbers described should be suitable for other processes, but an editorial note

Dust-Collection from Maelz-Furnace Gases in Unpacked Scrubbers

points out that further development is necessary before satisfactory gas cleaning results.
There are 2 figures and 1 table.

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YUR'YEV, N.V.

Selection of optima operating conditions for rapid dust collectors.
TSvet. met 33 no. 12:23-28 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Dust collectors)

YUR'YEV, N.V.

Distr: 4E1d/4E2c/4E4j/4E3d

Application of a thin layer of Tl [illegible] to selenium. [illegible] N. V. Yur'ev. U.S.S.R. 107,[illegible], Sep. 25, [illegible]. In the prepn. of Se rectifiers a thin layer of Tl is [illegible] from its vapors [illegible] surface [illegible] radioactive Tl [illegible] control of the thickness [illegible] M. Hosch

88076

9.2110 (1001, 1145, 1155)

S/019/60/000/012/112/152/XX
A152/A027

AUTHOR: Yur'yev, N.V.

TITLE: A Method of Coupling the Sections of Variable Capacitors

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1960, No. 12, p. 26

TEXT: Class 21g, 10_{01}. No. 129258 (640340/26 of 5 Oct. 1959). This method of coupling the sections of variable capacitors is distinguished by the fact that, to simplify the coupling process, the capacitor, which has been previously mechanically adjusted, is immersed in a washing liquid for removing the processing waste and its rotor and stator plates connected up to the electrodes of an electric spark generator. The rotor plates are then rotated, the voltage on the electrodes of the electric spark generator being constantly increased.

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S/019/60/000/023/083/116
A154/A027

AUTHORS: Yur'yev, N.V., Gil'ye, D.N., Gambarova, D.A.

TITLE: An Electrolyte for Electrochemically Pickling Aluminum and its Alloys

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1960, No. 23, p. 53

TEXT: Class 48a, 16_{01}. No. 134093 (630737/24 of June 15, 1959). This electrolyte for electrochemically pickling aluminum and its alloys contains chlorine salts and is distinguished by the fact that, in order to obtain a surface of the required roughness, it consists of a saturated solution of table salt, to which the acids or alkalis are added as required.

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SOV-19-58-4-221/523

AUTHOR: Yur'yev, M.V., Gil'ye, D.N., Gambarova, D.A., Povolotskiy, B.D.

TITLE: A Selenium Rectifier Element (Selenovyy vypryamitel'nyy element)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 4, p 57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 21g, 11_{02}. Nr 112331 (570734, 4 April 1957). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the USSR Council of Ministers. For increasing the puncture voltage and the temperature resistance of this selenium rectifier element, a thin metal layer (thallium or magnesium) is placed between the selenium and the cathode electrode, which forms with the selenium a semiconductor. The service life of the rectifier element is increased by separating the aforementioned intermediate metal layer from the cathode electrode by a thin porous film of insulating varnish.

Card 1/1

SOV/19-58-6-215/685

AUTHOR: Yur'yev, N.V.

TITLE: A Method of Producing Rectifying Elements of Selenium (Sposob izgotovleniya selenovykh vypryamitel'nykh elementov)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 6, p 50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 21g, 11_{02}. Nr 113934 (581587 of 5 Aug 1957). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the Ministers Council of USSR. A method of manufacturing rectifying selenium elements with two selenium layers; consisting in applying a layer with a high halogen content on to a bismuth coated aluminum electrode, and the other layer with a low-content of halogen (or none

Card 1/2

25 SOV/117-59-5-21/30

AUTHORS: Moskvitin, Yu.A., and Yur'yev, N.Ya.

TITLE: A Mandrel for Boring Grooves

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 5, p 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a short description of a mandrel for radial drilling machines. The design of the mandrel enables a quick replacement of dulled blades, without removing the mandrel from the drill. The manufacture of the mandrel is simple, and it is easy to operate. There is 1 diagram.

Card 1/1

YUR'YEV, N.Ya.; MOSKVITIN, Yu.A.

Modernization of disk shears. Mashinostroitel' no.11:12 N '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Shears (Machine tools))

YUR'YEV, O.

The Soviet Union is ahead. Grazhd.av. 19 no.12:13-15 D '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchnyy obozrevatel' zhurnala "Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya".
(Space flight)

YUR'YEV, P.

Inventor's Day in Moscow. Izobr.v SSSR 3 no.1:43-44 Ja '58.
(MIRA 11:1)

(Moscow--Inventors)

YUR'YEV, P.

All-Union conference of workers of houses, of technology, technical study rooms, palaces of culture, and clubs. Izbor. i rats. 3 no. 4:35-37 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Professional education)
(Inventions)

YUR'YEV, P., (g. Izhevsk).

Cooperation. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no.3:46-48 S '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1.Spets. korrespondent zurnala"Okhrana truda i sotsial'noye strakhovaniye."
(Malaya Purga (Udmurt A.S.S.R.)--Farm mechanization--Safety measures)

YUR'YEV, P.

A trade union key worker talks ("Upon the initiative of the insurance key workers" by E.Sokolova. Reviewed by P.IUr'ev). Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. no.1:94-95 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Industrial hygiene) (Sokolova, E.)

YUR'YEV, P.

Don't repeat past mistakes. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh.
no.2:51-52 Fe '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(CRIMEA--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING-PLACES, ETC.)

Yur'ev, S.

Professions

Unification of Russian professional organizations abroad in the American zone of germany. Tekh zhur., no. 1, 1948

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. Unclassified.

YUR'YEV, S.

Automobiles and radio interference. Znan.sila no.6:19-20 Je '53.
(MLRA 6:6)
(Radio--Interference)

YUR'YEV, S.

Speed drilling. Znan.sila no.9:12 S '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Drilling and boring machinery)

YUR'YEV, S., inzhener; TRAVIN, G.

A generation of giants. Znan.sila no.10:34-35 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Machinery)

YUR'YEV, S.

Assembly line in a cannery. Znan.sila no.4:11 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Canning industry) (Fishery products--Preservation)

YUR'YEV, S., inzhener.

Introduce practices of Novokuybyshevsk builders at all building sites. Stroitel' 2 no.10:2-3 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Novokuybyshevsk--Building blocks)

YURYEV, S.

IVANOV, Ye., inzh.-podpolkovnik; YUR'YEV, S., inzh.-podpolkovnik

"Maintenance of automobiles" by A.F. Mashchenko and V.I. Medvedkov. Reviewed by E. Ivanov and S. IUr'ev. Voen. vest. 37 no.4:88-90 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)
(Mashchenko, A.F.)
(Medvedkov, V.I.)

16(2) SOV/2-59-3-10/13

AUTHORS: Ryzhov,V., and Yur'yev,S.

TITLE: Statistical Collections on Foreign Trade.- "Foreign Trade of the USSR in 1956", Statistical Review, and "Foreign Trade of the USSR of 1957", Statistical Review. (Statisticheskiye sborniki po vneshney torgovle. - "Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR za 1956 god." Statisticheskiy obzor, Vneshtorgizdat, 1958; Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR za 1957 god". Statisticheskiy obzor, Vneshtorgizdat, 1958.

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, 1959, Nr 3, pp 72-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a bibliographical review of the statistical collections named in the title, containing data on the foreign trade of the USSR with 53 countries, with detailed specification of goods. The reviewers regret the absence of some summary synthetic and group tables in the collections. There are 2 tables.

Card 1/1

MENZHINSKIY, Ye.; YUR'YEV, S.

Long-term agreements of capitalist countries. Vnesh.torg. 30 no.1:14-21 '60. (MIRA 13:2)
(Commercial policy)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T
Neuromuscular Physiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60675

Author : Chaylakhyan, L. M.; Yur'yev, S. A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Study of the Time Relations of the Action Potential and Impedance Changes in Excitation of the Frog Nerve

Orig Pub : Biofizika, 1957, 2, No 4, 417-426

Abstract : A bridge method was used (oscillograph as a zero-apparatus) as the most convenient and precise one for the measurement of rapid changes of the complex resistance in biological objects. The plan of the set-up is described. The general trunk of the sciatic nerve of a frog was used in a hermetic chamber. The nerve was placed on 20 platinum electrodes with a diameter of 0.3 mm. and a distance of 1.5 - 2 mm. between them. The

Card 1/3

Soil Biology Faculty - Moscow State Univ.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T
Neuromuscular Physiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60675

impedance electrodes were 25.5 and 27 mm. from the stimulating ones, and the lead-off - 25.5 and 35.5 mm. The state of the nerve was determined by its excitability and the maximal magnitude of the action potential (AP) and also by changes in electrical conductivity. The time relation between the AP curve and the impedance change curve was judged by the difference in their latent periods (LP), which were measured by the record strip from the beginning to the emergence of the effect. The impedance changes (I) at the moment of excitation were insignificant. The relative reduction of the active components of I fluctuated within the limits of 0.03 - 0.1%, and the capacity reduction had limits of 0.1 - 0.3%. The changes in I in the course of the process of excitation were retarded as compared with the initial flow of AP, on the

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963220010-7

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Neuromuscular Physiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60675

average, by 28.0μ sec. LP of the I changes with a frequency of 70 kilohertz was shortened by 180 - 200μ sec. in comparison with the duration of this period with a frequency of 35 kilohertz. The reduction of LP occurred due to the decrease in retardation time in the intensifier of the indicator channel. The time of delay of the I curve from the AP curve was also reduced by 180 - 200μ sec. The average time for LP of the AP curve was 850μ sec. The distance between the stimulating and the first lead-off electrode was 25.5 mm. From these data, the rate of the excitation wave conduction was ~30 m. per 1 sec. -- F. I. Mamladze

Card 3/3

YUR'YEV, S.A.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.B.

Measurement of the coronary blood by the bubble method.
Kardiologiia 5 no.1:79-80 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- prof. M.G. Udel'nov) Instituta terapii (direktor - prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

YUR'YEV, S.A.

Alternating current bridge for the analysis of impedance changes in rapid processes occurring in biological objects. Biofizika 4 no.5:605-609 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

S/194/62/000/003/044/066
D201/D301

AUTHOR: Yur'yev, S. A.

TITLE: Simultaneous recording of displacement, velocity and acceleration in ballistic cardiography

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 3, 1962, abstract 3-5-13n (Med. prom-st' SSSR, 1961, no. 7, 22-29)

TEXT: Theoretical and experimental studies were carried out with the aim of increasing the sensitivity of electromagnetic pickups of displacement, velocity and acceleration, as applied to ballistic cardiography. The expediency of using d.c. electromagnets instead of permanent magnet bars is shown. Comparison of amplitude frequency and phase characteristics of the In-t normal'noy i patologich. fiziologii AMN SSSR (Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology of the AMS of the USSR) with those known from literature is made. It is shown that the characteristics of the first ones are nearer to the ideal and permit less distorted information

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Simultaneous recording of ...

to be obtained which is important for understanding quantitative relationships in ballistic cardiography. The possibility of a simple and convenient standardization of results and of industrial mass production of the pickup creates conditions for wide applications of ballistic cardiography in clinical studies of cardiovascular illnesses. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

YUR'YEV, S.A.

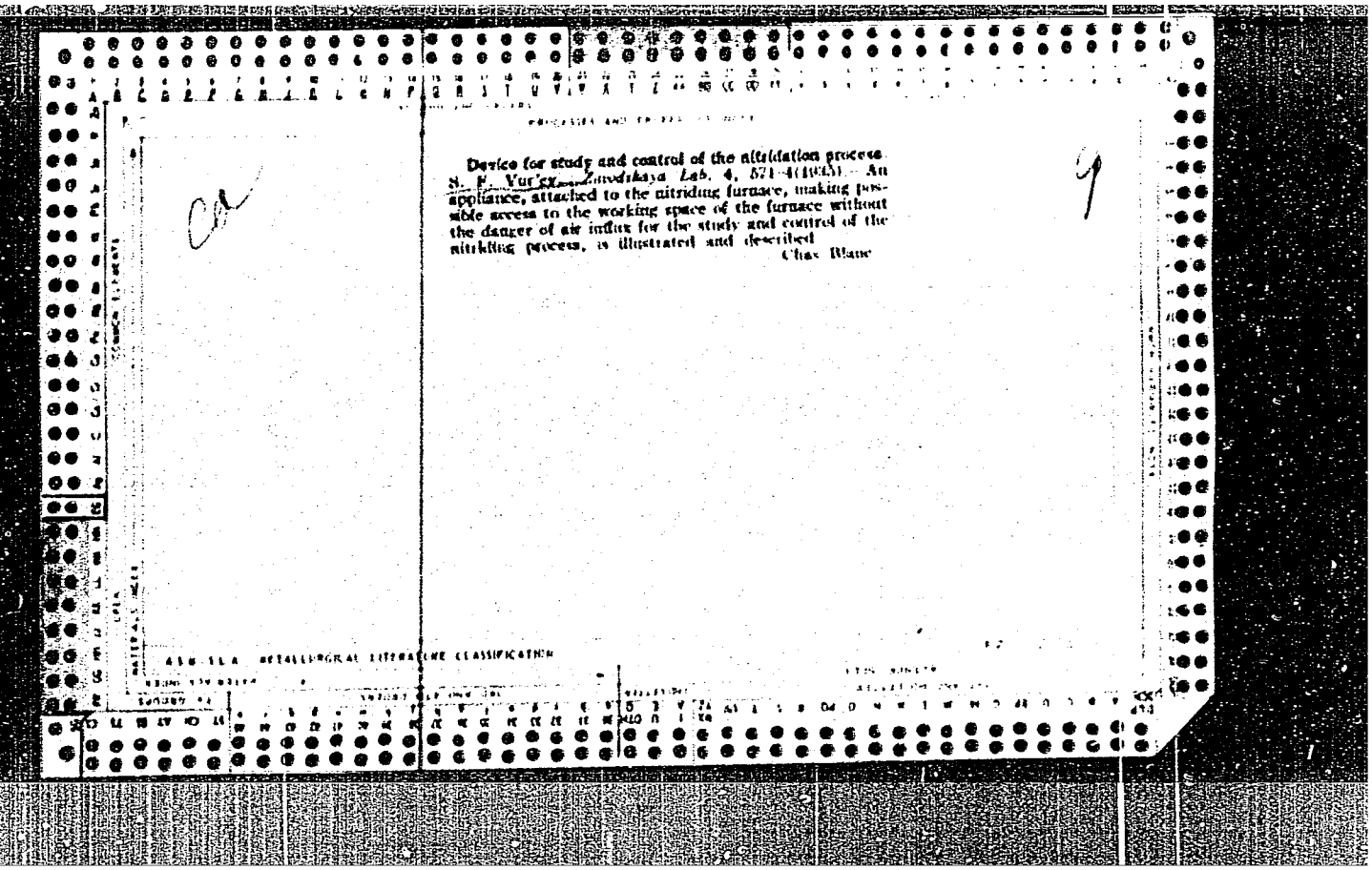
Electronic voltage stabilizer. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.2:113-115 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut terapii AMN SSSR.
(Electronic apparatus and appliances)

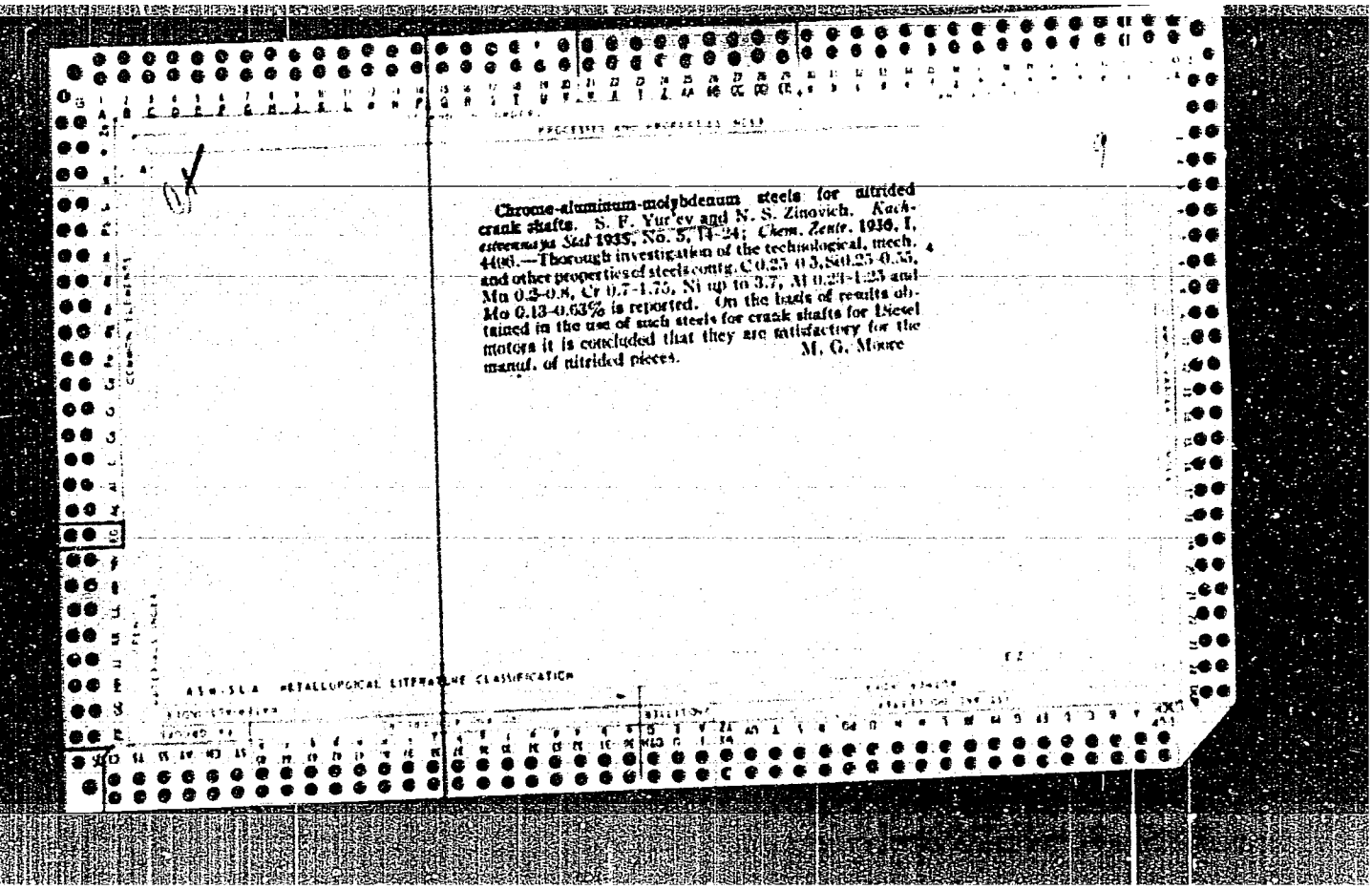
YUR'YEV, S.A.

Study of the volumetric speed of blood circulation. Biofizika 10 no.1:184-189 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut terapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

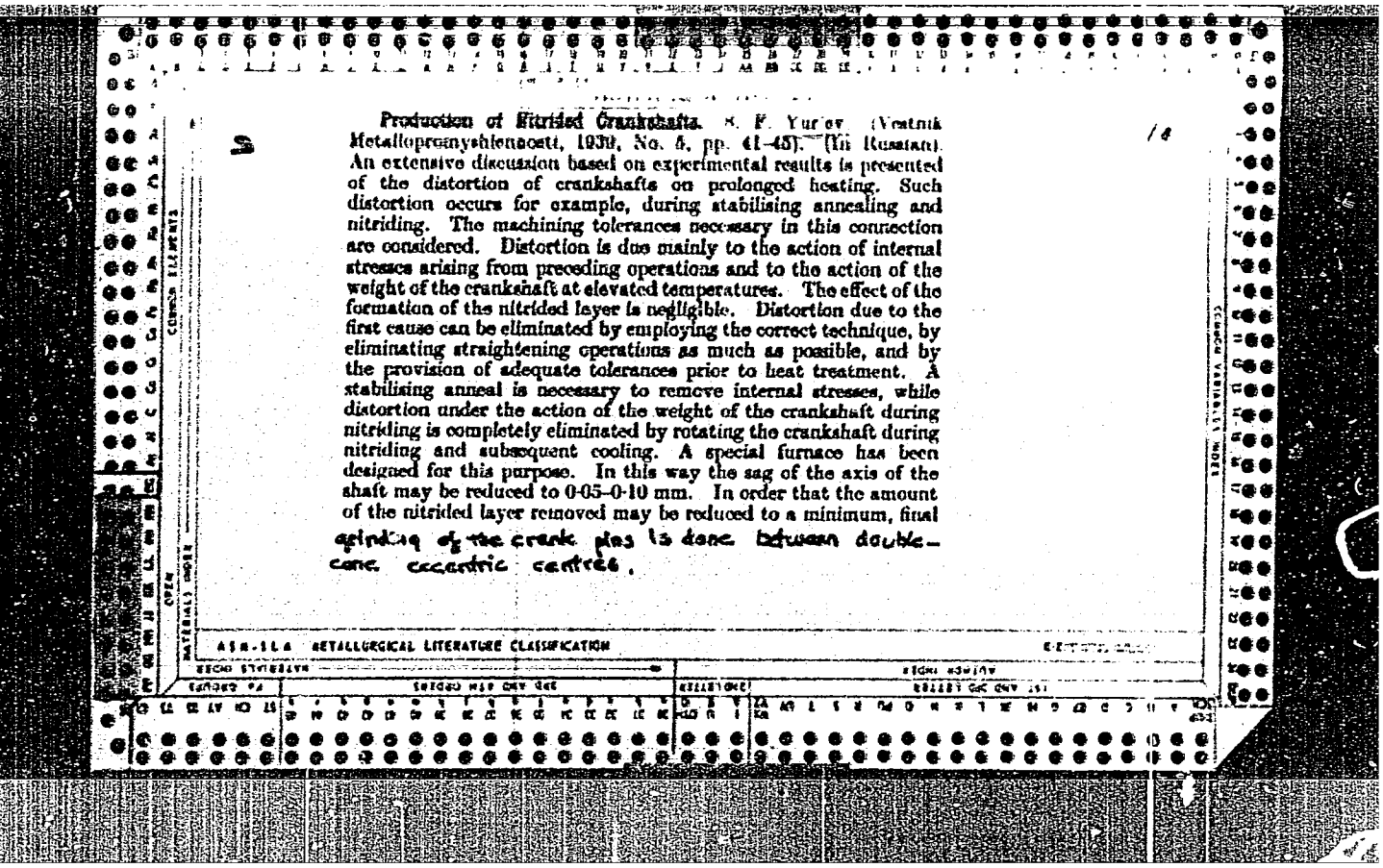


Device for study and control of the nitridation process. S. F. Yur'ev. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, 571-4(1935). An appliance, attached to the nitriding furnace, making possible access to the working space of the furnace without the danger of air influx for the study and control of the nitriding process, is illustrated and described.
Chas Blanc



Chrome-aluminum-molybdenum steels for nitrided crank shafts. S. F. Yur'ev and N. S. Zinovich. *Kachestvennaya Stal* 1935, No. 5, 14–24; *Chem. Zentr.* 1936, I, 4406.—Thorough investigation of the technological, mech. and other properties of steels contg. C 0.25–0.3, Si 0.25–0.55, Mn 0.3–0.8, Cr 0.7–1.75, Ni up to 3.7, Al 0.23–1.25 and Mo 0.13–0.63% is reported. On the basis of results obtained in the use of such steels for crank shafts for Diesel motors it is concluded that they are satisfactory for the manuf. of nitrided pieces.

M. G. Moore



Production of Nitrided Crankshafts. S. F. Yur'ev. (Vestnik Metallopromyshlennosti, 1939, No. 5, pp. 41–45). (In Russian). An extensive discussion based on experimental results is presented of the distortion of crankshafts on prolonged heating. Such distortion occurs for example, during stabilising annealing and nitriding. The machining tolerances necessary in this connection are considered. Distortion is due mainly to the action of internal stresses arising from preceding operations and to the action of the weight of the crankshaft at elevated temperatures. The effect of the formation of the nitrided layer is negligible. Distortion due to the first cause can be eliminated by employing the correct technique, by eliminating straightening operations as much as possible, and by the provision of adequate tolerances prior to heat treatment. A stabilising anneal is necessary to remove internal stresses, while distortion under the action of the weight of the crankshaft during nitriding is completely eliminated by rotating the crankshaft during nitriding and subsequent cooling. A special furnace has been designed for this purpose. In this way the sag of the axis of the shaft may be reduced to 0·05–0·10 mm. In order that the amount of the nitrided layer removed may be reduced to a minimum, final grinding of the crank pins is done between double-cone eccentric centres.

A.S.M.-I.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YUR'YEV, S. F.

Cementation (Metallurgy)

Mechanics of the interaction of the surface layer and the core of cemented steel. Trudy TSNII MSP 8. No. 6, 1948.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953, Uncl.

YUR'EV, S. F. Doc Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Problem of Deformation of Steel upon Chemicothermal Treatment."

30/6/50

Inst of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov

Acad Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

YUR'YEV, S.F.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 354 - I

BOOK Call No.: TN672.V8

Author: YUR'YEV, S. F.
Full Title: INTERACTION OF SATURATED LAYER WITH BASIC METAL IN STEEL SUBJECTED TO THERMOCHEMICAL TREATMENT
Transliterated Title: Vzaimodeystviye nasyshchennogo sloya s osnovnym metallom v stali, podvergayemoy khimiko-termicheskoy obrabotke

Publishing Data
Originating Agency: All-Union Scientific Engineering and Technical Society of Machine Builders. Urals Branch
Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Machine Building Literature ("Mashgiz")
Date: 1950 No. pp.: 12 No. of copies: 3,000

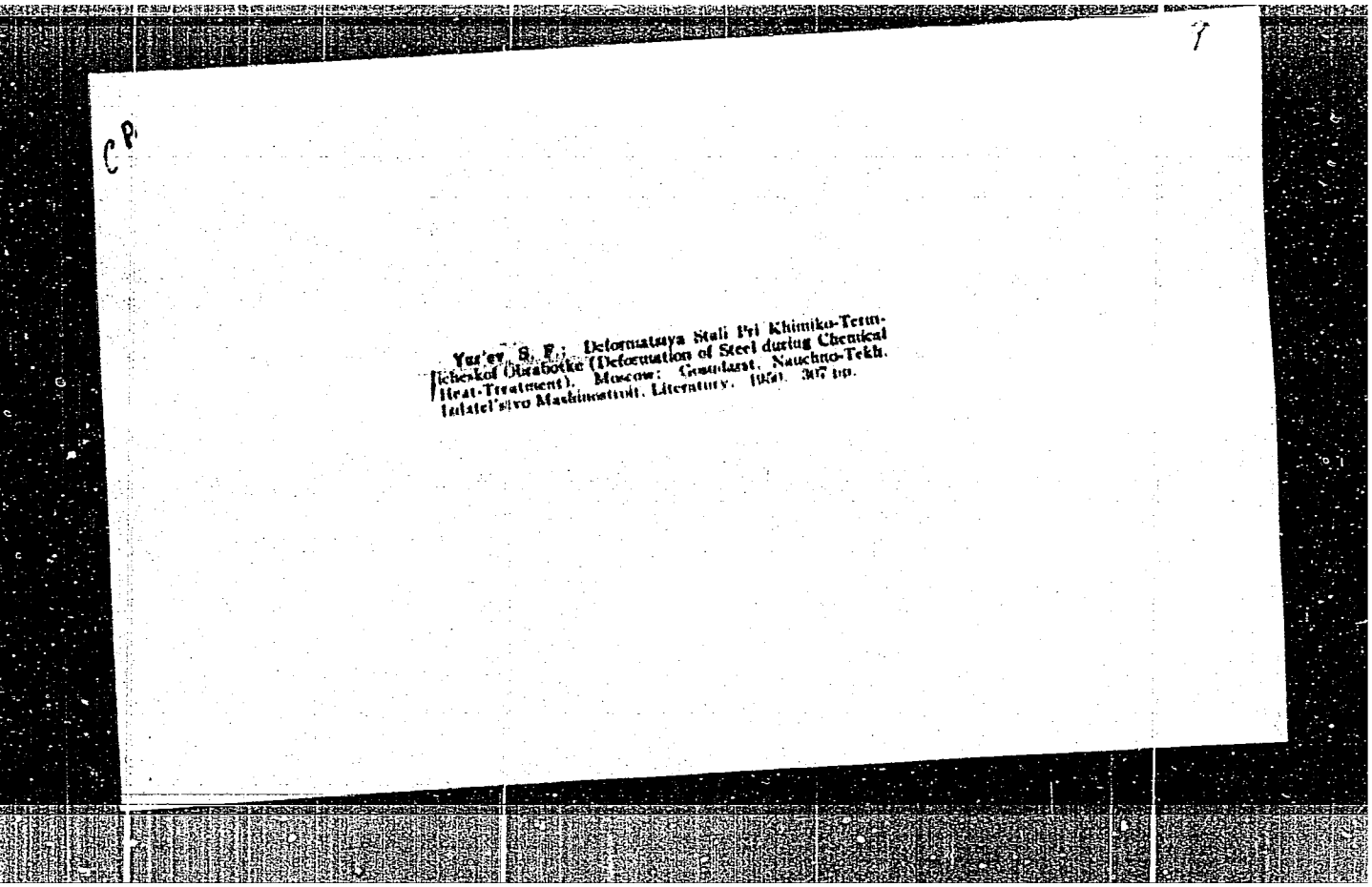
Text Data
This is an article from the book: VSESOYUZNOYE NAUCHNOYE INZHENERNO-TEKHNICHESKOYE OBSHCHESTVO MASHINOSTROITELEY. URAL'SKOYE OTDELENIYE, THERMAL TREATMENT OF METALS - Symposium of Conference (Termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, materialy konferentsii) (p.236-247), see AID 223-II
Coverage: The process of thermochemical treatment of steel is described by the author as a mechanical interaction between the layer saturated with carbon or nitrogen and the central core of the metal.

Vzaimodeystviye nasyshchennogo sloya s osnovnym metallom v stali, podvergayemoy khimiko-termicheskoy obrabotke AID 354 - I

Two stages of the interaction are analysed: 1) The thermostatic, in which the modification of specific volumes occurs within the forming layer and non-changing core, 2) the thermo-kinetic stage developed during heat treatment of steel of heterogeneous composition.

The experimental data and analytical formulation of the interaction of carbonized layer and core establish the basic mechanism for development of deformation, instantaneous and residual stresses, and also outline the solution for general problems of formation of final characteristics of steels subjected to thermochemical treatment. 11 charts.

Purpose: For scientific workers
Facilities: None
No. of Russian and Slavic References: None
Available: Library of Congress.



Yur'ev, S. F.: Deformatsiya Stali Pri Khimiko-Termicheskoi Obrabotke (Deformation of Steel during Chemical Heat-Treatment). Moscow: Gosudarst. Nauchno-Tekh. Izdatel'stvo Mashinostroit. Literatury. 1956. 307 pp.

S

Properties & Tests

Universal Machine for Micro-Mechanical Testing at Various Temperatures. S. F. Iur'ev, S. E. Rechitskaya, and A. N. Mishurovskii. (*Zavodskaya Laboratoriya*, 1950, No. 1, 70–77). [In Russian]. A description is given of a simple and reliable testing apparatus for carrying out mechanical tests on specimens up to 2 mm. in dia. and 25 mm. long. The load is applied by a motor with the aid of reduction gears and a system consisting of a pivoted bar and a cantilever bar. The movement of the two bars between which the specimen is fixed is magnified with the aid of an optical-mechanical system and photographically recorded. The calibration of the mechanical and optical scales is described, and the errors in determining relative elongation and stress are said to be 1·3% and 0·9 kg./sq. mm., respectively. For bend testing, a special attachment is fixed to the bars of the machine, and for tensile tests at high temperatures the specimen is located in a small furnace whose rigid casing forms part of the mechanical system. Extension diagrams, recorded for hardened and untempered specimens of a high-strength low-carbon chromium-nickel-molybdenum steel, are shown; these enable the mechanical properties to be determined with an accuracy sufficient for practical purposes. Similar diagrams for specimens of the same steel subjected to cementation show that the case-hardened layer had a very low plasticity. Curves for nitrided specimens were obtained at 20°, 300°, 450°, 500°, 550°, and 600° C., and these are used to explain the deformation of nitrided parts above 500–520° C. in terms of the interaction of the core and the nitrided layer. These curves are compared with the corresponding curves obtained with specimens of normal size and show satisfactory agreement.—S. K.

YUR'YEV, S. F.

USSR/Scientists - Steel, Heat Treatment Oct 50

"Problem of Steel Deformation During Chemicothermal Treatment "

"Vest Ak Nauk SSSR" No 10, pp 112,113

Briefly reviews dissertation defended by S. F. Yur'yev for degree of Dr Tech Sci at the Inst of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov. The paper is based on exptl and analytical investigations into interaction between hardened surface layer and core under conditions of impregnation of steel with nitrogen and carbon, and successive heat treatment. Comments of opponents are also presented.

220T108

USSR/Engineering - Stress Analysis Jan 50
Machines, Testing

"Universal Machine for Micromechanical Tests at Various Temperatures," S. F. Yur'yev, S. Ye. Rechitskaya, A. N. Mishurinskiy, 8 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 1

Describes new testing machine with mechanical drive and photographic recording of diagram and deformations. Machine is designed for using tensile test specimens of 1.5-mm diameter with gauge length of 7.5 mm and over-all length of 16 mm.

159T16

YUR'YEV, S. F.

PA 164T42

USSR/Metals - Martensite May 50
Steel

"Role of Thermal Expansion of Phases During the Martensite Transformation of Steel," S. F. Yur'yev

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XX, No 5, pp 546-563

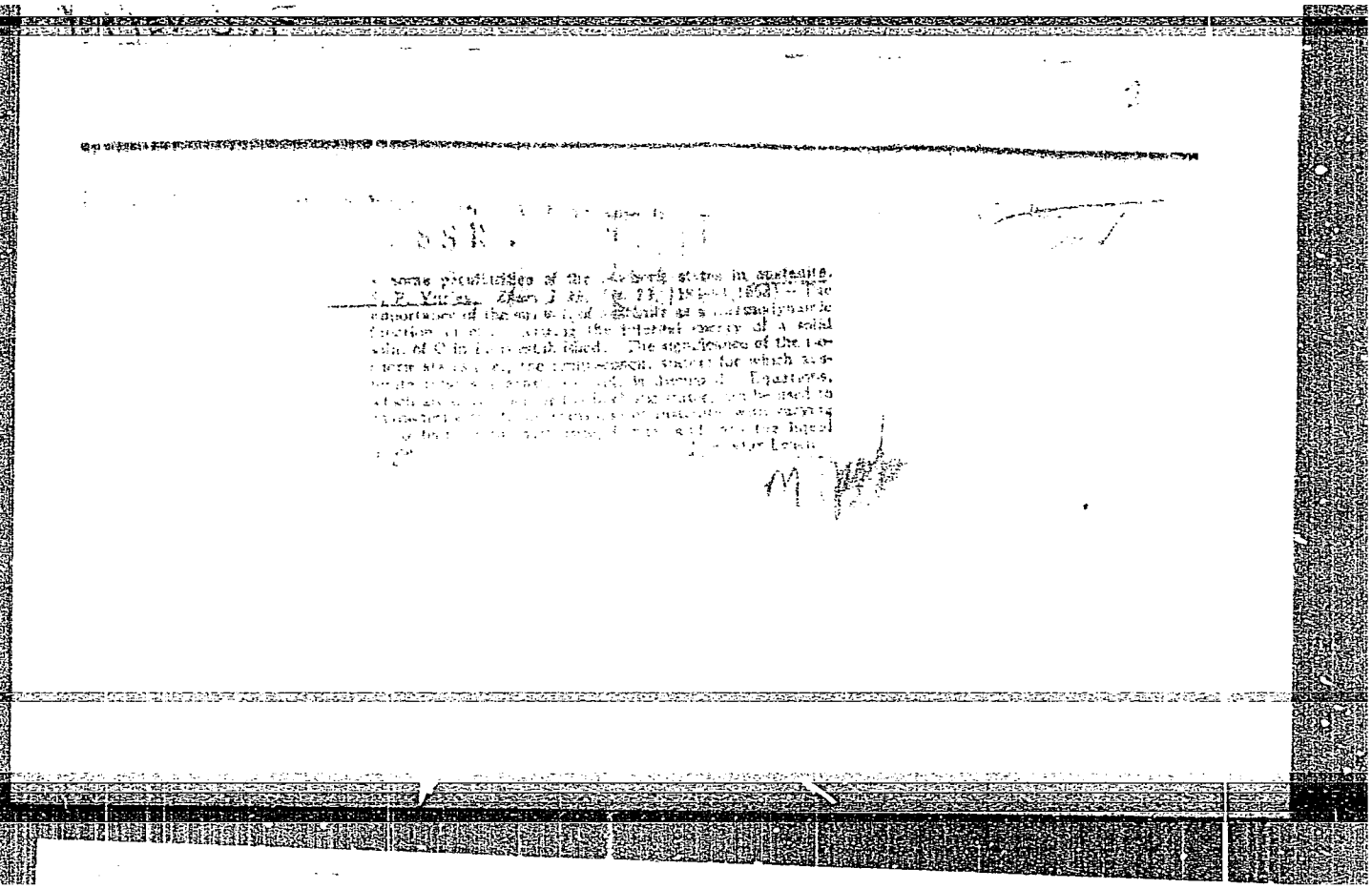
Presents physical nature of coefficients of thermal expansion of crystallic phases. Discusses volume phase states of steel, and diagrams (g/cu cm vs temperature, influence of carbon content in steel upon position of martensite point and amount of residual austenite after quenching.

164T42

USSR/Metals - Martensite May 50
(Contd)

Main atomic and volumetric characteristics of phases present in steel and states). Analyzes state of homogeneous polycrystallic metals during continuous cooling, and martensite transformation of austenite.

164T42



The redistribution of carbon at the surface of separation of heterogeneous microspaces of steel during annealing. S. F. Yur'ev and B. I. Bruk *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 104, 863-6(1955).—The change in distribution of C around a welded bead, during annealing, is followed radiographically by using C^{14} and detecting β-radiation. When an austenitic steel bead (C 0.1, Cr 22, Ni 18%, with untagged carbon) is fused onto a mild steel (0.20% C, radioactive) some of the radioactive C is uniformly distributed in the bead by the fusion and mixing. On annealing, however, C migrates from the base metal into the bead and forms a band of h. C concn. in the austenitic metal side of the contact zone; the base metal is correspondingly impoverished with respect to C. As time (30 min.–7 hrs.) or temp. (600–850°) of annealing is increased the C-poor zone increases in thickness, and decreases in concn. of C, with consequent decline in hardness. The zone of C concn. thickens and increases in %C, with a corresponding increase in hardness. When 14% Mn alloy is used instead of 32% Cr, there is less tendency for the C to migrate. With a 36% Ni alloy as the austenitic metal, there is no redistribution of C during annealing. The presence of 0.19% Ti in the base metal weakens the tendency of C to migrate into the weld. The C redistribution phenomenon is interpreted in terms of the tendency toward carbide formation.

C. H. Fachanan

Category : USSR/Solid State Phyiscs - Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3827

Author : Yur'ev, S.F.
Inst : Central Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Transport Machine Building
Title : Certain Features of Isochoric States of Austenite.

Orig Pub : Tr. Nauch.-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1955, 3, 22-30

Abstract : It is suggested that a certain approximate correspondence exists between the specific volume of austenite, its internal energy, and the start of the transformation. The isochore equation is derived in a general form. The isochore equations of austenite for steels having varying contents of carbon are used to calculate the martensitic points, the critical temperatures of the equilibrium between austenite and ferrite, and also the melting temperature of austenite. The data obtained by calculation are in good agreement with the experimental results.
See also Referat Zh. Fizika, 1956, 3934.

Card : 1/1

YUR'YEV, S. F. and GUREVICH, B. G.

"Role of residual stresses in raising limit of endurance of steel in chemicothermal treatment" a paper presented at International Conference on Fatigue of Metals, London, Sep. 56.

DSI. No. 103

AID P - 4815

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 107-a - 1/13

Authors : Bruk, B. I. and S. F. Yur'yev

Title : Determination of welding stability by means of radioactive detectors.

Periodical : Svar. proizv., 3, 1-4, Mr 1956

Abstract : The problem of thermodynamic balance in welding has been studied in theory and practice without definite conclusions. These authors have undertaken an investigation of the fusion process by using the isotope of sulfur (S 35/16.) as a radioactive agent. They have come to the conclusion that at no time during the manual welding does there occur an equilibrium of elements of slag and metal. The UONI-13/45 and OMM-5 electrodes of 4 mm diameter and 100 to 250 amperes direct current with reversed polarity were used in all

AID P - 4815

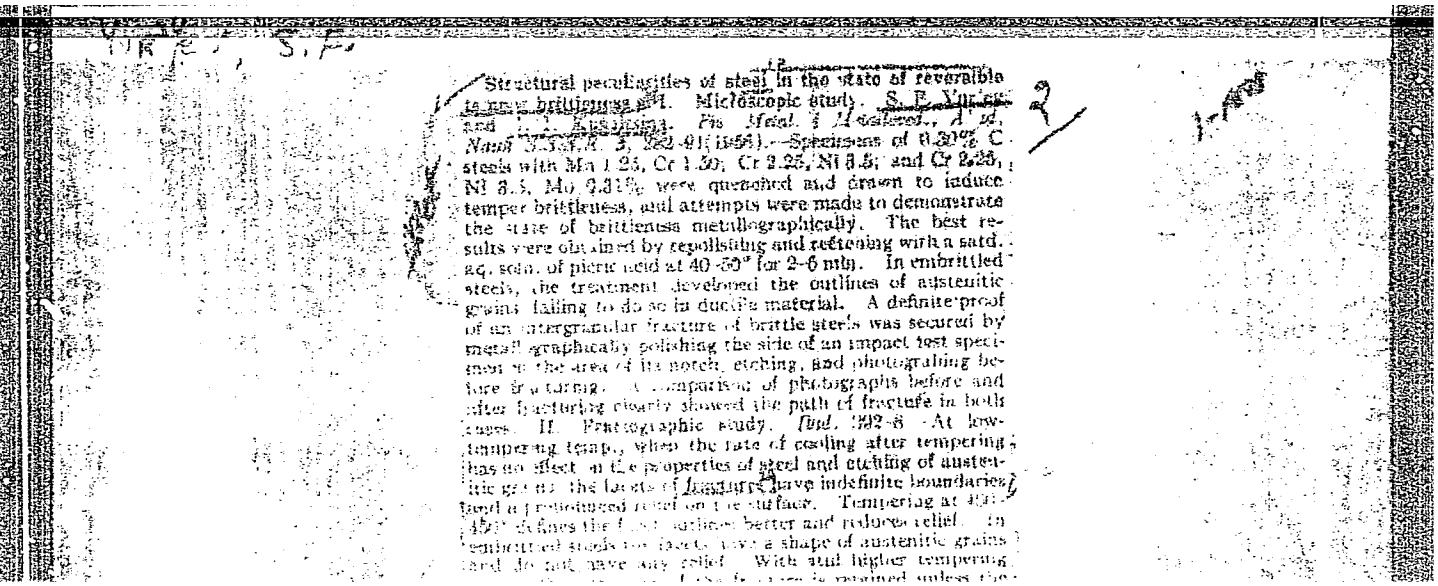
Svar. proizv., 3, 1-4, Mr 1956

Card 2/2 Pub. 107-a - 1/13

experiments. Two tables and 2 graphs. 10 Russian references (1949-51).

Institution : Central Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry (TsNIIMSP).

Submitted : No date



Structural peculiarities of steel in the state of reversible temper brittleness. II. Microscopic study. S. P. Yur'ev and [illegible]. *Fiz. Metal. i Metalloved.*, 1, 92, *Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 3, 382-91 (1956).—Specimens of 0.30% C steels with Mn 1.25, Cr 1.50; Cr 2.25, Ni 3.5; and Cr 2.25, Ni 3.5, Mo 0.31% were quenched and drawn to induce temper brittleness, and attempts were made to demonstrate the state of brittleness metallographically. The best results were obtained by repolishing and retreating with a satd. aq. soln. of picric acid at 40–50° for 2–6 min. In embrittled steels, the treatment developed the outlines of austenitic grains, failing to do so in ductile material. A definite proof of an intergranular fracture of brittle steels was secured by metallographically polishing the side of an impact test specimen at the area of its notch, etching, and photographing before fracturing. A comparison of photographs before and after fracturing clearly showed the path of fracture in both cases. II. Fractographic study. *Ibid.*, 392–8. At low-tempering temps., when the rate of cooling after tempering has no effect on the properties of steel and etching of austenitic grains, the facets of fracture have indefinite boundaries and a pronounced relief on the surface. Tempering at 400–450° defines the facet surfaces better and reduces relief. In embrittled steels the facets have a shape of austenitic grains and do not have any relief. With still higher tempering, [illegible] is retained unless the

[redacted], KUSNITSINA, Z.I.

Metallographic characteristics of structural steel in the state of reversible temper brittleness. Part 2. Fracture-surface metallography. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 3 no.2: 292-298 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Steel, Structural--Metallography)
(Tempering)

YURYEV, S. F.

Nature of reversible temper brittleness of constructional steel. S. F. Yuryev. *Vestnik Mash.* 1959, No. 10, 57-61.—Micrographs taken of the same area of a temper-embrittled steel, both before and after breaking by impact testing, demonstrated the intercryst. nature of the fracture. Data were given on the change of impact strength of a Cr-Ni steel during tempering at 450 to 650° for times up to 100 hrs. The composition of the steel was C 0.33, Si 0.30, Mn 0.37, Cr 1.35, Ni 3.63, P 0.040, and S 0.018%. When the steel was quenched after tempering, addnl. heating at 625 or 650° raised the impact strength but addnl. heating at lower temps. decreased the impact strength to a min. and then increased it. When the steel was cooled at 25°/hr. after tempering, addnl. heating at 600 or 650° raised the impact strength but addnl. heating at lower temps. decreased it. A min. was observed for 650° but not for 500 or 450°. The relative difference in impact strengths between quenched and slowly cooled specimens changed little with increasing time of tempering. The elimination of temper brittleness by a second tempering followed by water quenching depended on the tempering temp. but was about the same for times of 5 min. to seven hrs. Temps. of 450 and 500° had little effect, but 600° gave almost complete elimination of temper brittleness originally produced at 650°. Deformation of the steel at high temps. or 600° prevented the appearance of temper brittleness during subsequent slow cooling.

A. Ya. Faur.

YUR'YEV, S.F.

AUTHORS: Bruk, B.I. and Yur'yev, S.F.(Leningrad). 24-12-14/24

TITLE: Radiometric investigation of zones of interaction of slag with liquid metal during electric arc welding. (Radiometricheskoye issledovaniye zon vzaimodeystviya shlaka s zhidkim metallom pri elektrodugovoy svarke).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.12, pp.66-71 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In numerous papers the role of the liquid bath on the metallurgical reactions of weld joints is either not considered at all or is considered as being insignificant, since the temperature conditions in the weld bath are assumed as being much less favourable for interaction between the slag and the metal than in the arc gap or the tip of the electrode. However, the results of a number of investigations (Refs.9-15) indicate that in principle interaction between the slag and the metal is possible in the weld pool in spite of the fact that the metal in the bath is conserved in the liquid state for only a very short time. In this paper some results are given of investigations of the reaction ability in the pool of the molten metal, which were obtained by means of the radioactive S^{35}_{16}. The zone of the most intensive passage

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of this element into the slag was also investigated, which permits establishing additional possibilities of desulphuring of the weld joint of a metal during welding. Furthermore, the possibility was investigated of the development of reactions of transfer of sulphur from the coating into the rod and vice versa at the melting end of the electrode. The test conditions and the test results are described. It was established that,during manual welding,the weld pool does not play merely the role of a mould in which the metal solidifies; there is intensive interaction between the liquid metal of the pool and the slag. The participation of the weld pool in the interaction between the slag and the metal is of considerable interest from the point of view of elucidating the general relations governing metallurgical reactions in the zone of electric arc welding; it was established that,with increasing current intensity, the role of the weld pool in the general process of interaction of the phases decreases somewhat,probably due to increasing volumes of phases reacting in the pool. By means of the autoradiography method it was confirmed that